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New-York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1871.

TRIPLE SHEET.

The Newcastle strike is to be settled by arbitration. place in Drogheda, Ireland. === The elections for Councils-General passed off quietly in France, the returns thus far being too meager to indicate the result Treaty negotiations between France and Germany are still in progress in Berlin. - A new political party has been formed in Spain. - The Roumania railway bond question will shortly be settled.

The Chicago fire was still raging at the hour of going to press, and a change of wind was sweeping the flame toward the southern portion of the city. --- Paymas ter Hodge has been dismissed the service and senter to ten years' imprisonment with hard labor, === Two hundred kegs of powder exploded near Wilmington, Del., the shock being felt in all the adjacent towns. ---- The yellow fever is raging in the inland towns of Mississippi. The Sappho won the race for the Lorillard cup at Newport yesterday.

The Citizens' Investigating Committee presented limportant reports on City Accounts, Armories, and Pay Rolls. — The Chicago fire created great excitement in this city. Regattas were held by the Brooklyn Yacht Club and Hudson River Amateur Rowing Association. == Evans, the alleged defaulter, was remanded to the Penpsylvania authorities. --- Corporation Counsel O'Gorman was examined concerning his failure to prosecute Incersoll. = Gold, 114, 1134. Thermometer, 660, 700, 660.

The Canadians are having another mild Fenian scare. This time the Red River country is the scene of the anticipated foray of the terrible men in green, eight hundred of whom are reported to be marching on Fort Garry. What they would do with Fort Garry, if they should get it, cannot even be guessed; but the absurdity of the story is just as pronounced as the most of the Canadian stories of Fenian raids.

A correspondent of THE TRIBUNE, writing from Lowell, furnishes us a striking and pleasant picture of the characteristic features of the City of Spindles. The "white slaves of New-'England," as some superficial people call the factory operatives, are not altogether such children of misery as many would have us believe; though we can understand how soon they would be like paupers, if not protected from competition with foreign pauper labor.

Probably Mr. Michael Ryan was very much astonished when, on returning from his brief furlough-in which he went as delegate to the Rochester Democratic Convention-he was found guilty of robbing emigrants and sent to Sing Sing for five years. But that is just what has happened to this faithful henchman of Tammany, and two or three more of his ilk are in a fair way to follow him to his forced retreat. This is a righteous disposition of some of the worst rascals who have disgraced humanity, and given the city a bad name in every European port.

It is proposed in England to erect a national monument to the memory of Charles Dickens. The form of the testimonial is not decided upon, but all civilized nations would be glad to unite in raising to the wonderful Magician a memorial which should be worthy of his name, fame, and services in the common cause of humanity. It rowed for a mile or two under Lake Michigan, twenty or thirty idle subordinates to see what In this case, \$48,000 worth of lumber was which the whole State has so far

would be a pity if the rich tribute should be wasted in a more monumental pile, when the endowment and completion of some noble institution for the blessing and elevation of the race for which Charles Dickens did so much would more fitly symbolize the grandest effects and influence of his genius.

Do not fail to read the Address of the Irish-American champions of a Protective Tariti to hair of the first-born white native of the town their brethren in our country. They will be heard and heeded by thousands of their countrymen, who are widely rallying and organizing to uphold the true interest of Labor everywhere. They will be heard from in November, 1872.

The most encouraging news we have lately seen from Spain is the statement that the Progresistas and Democrats have held a cancus and have resolved upon a radically liberal programme of parliamentary action. This purpose drove Sagasta out of the meeting, and, it is to be hoped, may drive him out of the party. The resolutions of Spanish conventions arably connected with the greatest disaster of are not always to be blindly received-a particular in which they differ from ours. But 1835 has always been regarded as a terrible the events of the last year have been rapidly educating the Radicals of Spain into a policy which may give them a right to their name.

We publish to-day a very full and comprehensive resumé of the condition of the crops in Europe and the harvest returns. From these reports our readers may gather a clear idea of the general result of agricultural labor in Great Britain and Central Europe. In England, the Winter prospect is not a cheerful one, and the losses sustained by stock-raisers supplement those of short crops and the spread of the potato disease. The returns from other parts of Europe are more encouraging, but the general impression derived from a review of the whole field is much less favorable than that which was formed from a review of our own harvest-fields, published in THE TRIBUNE a few weeks since. Indeed, compared with the condition of American breadstuff markets, those of Great Britain and many parts of Europe are in a very straitened condition; and this fact, added to the appreciation of prices sure to follow the destruction of Chicago, may be taken as a warning of future high prices in the West.

It seemed vesterday to be the conviction of the most intelligent underwriters that the Chicago calamity would eventually result in such reforms in the rates of premium, the of a better understanding between companies, as would place the business of underwriting on a sounder basis. It may also lead to as will make it more difficult for new companies to be organized, as too many now are, with insufficient capital, or for existing ones to conceal their weakness from the public eye. The convocation in this city next week of the Insurance Commissioners of twenty or more States, who compose the National Insurance Convention, becomes, in view of these facts, a matter of general concern, for this body has it in its power, by the concurrent action of its members, to bring about almost any legislative action that the exigencies of the moment may seem to demand.

The sentence of Paymaster Hodge, severe as it is, does not seem excessive, if we reflect upon the gross, willful and deliberate theft of which he has been guilty. As originally decided upon by the Court-Martial, the punishment amounted to imprisonment for life; as modified by the President, it exempts him from further imprisonment after his ten years at hard labor shall have expired. But, compared with the punishment which has been visited on many others who have been convicted of stealing from the United States Government danger of one yesterday in the first while employed in the civil service, it must be confessed that the sentence of the Court-Martial | tendency was handsomely surmounted in the seems oppressive. There is a gross disparity afternoon. There is little doubt that our in-Too often, in fact, the latter escape all punishment by compromising with the Government, or by their bondsmen making good the amount of their abstractions. The War Department is not too severe, but the other Departments are too lax in their discipline. We venture to say that a few such sentences as that passed upon Paymaster Hodge would, if rendered in the civil service, be a wholesome lesson to the thieves who steal from the Treasury almost with impunity.

CHICAGO.

For many years the name which we have written at the head of these lines has rarely been spoken but with some form of typical superlative. When Miss Bremer visited us some score of years ago, she expressed her anxiety to go to the West to see Chicago, "the home of Loki and Thor, the supernatural "Forces." All over Europe there was the same vague and credulous wonder as to this marvelous town which had risen from the marshy border of the great lake, with the suddenness and ease of an exhalation. There was no story too wild to obtain credence when the scene was laid in Chicago. It was, after New-York, the best known name in Europe, for every village and hamlet had sent some of their enterprising children there, who wrote letters home full of the strange vivid life of that strong new land. It was scarcely considered an American city among the simple peasantry of Europe. The genial South German thought it a colony of Austria. The Swedish farmers regarded it as an appanage of the Scandinavian race. Even the home-loving Frenchman felt that there he would be among friends and kindred. It touched by these delicate chords of sympathy every nation and every township in the world.

At home, where no element of fable entered into our ideas, the city seemed scarcely less remarkable in its growth and its robust individuality. With a less population than many others, it has for a long time claimed, with general assent, the position of the second city on the Continent. There was a breadth of municipal life, a force and vigor of commercial activity, a cheery and confident self-assertion which impressed the country, and made us take the lusty young city at its own valuation. In readiness of resource, in the application of force to the novel problems arising from its rapid growth and development, it seemed to take rank with the great capitals. It seemed sufficient for itself in all emergencies. To handle the vast volume of grain which the fruitful prairies poured into its bins, it invented the Elevator. It lifted itself out of its marshes and raised its own grade by several feet. It moved stone palaces bodily and held them in the air while it built basements under &c., for \$50,000, \$75,000, and even larger sums,

and, with an audacity toward nature never equaled in history, it tapped the bottom of the inland sea. The dates of its history seem more fantastic than any fiction. John Kinzie built his cabin there in 1804. The Indians massacred the garrison of Fort Dearborn in 1813. In 1830 there were 12 houses scattered about the marshes, giving shelter to a hundred parti-colored squatters, and in 1870, when the had not begun to grizzle, the census-takers found 300,000, and gave mortal offense to 50,000 more, who insisted they were not counted. A week ago Buffalo had in store 695,800 bushels of grain; Montreal, 511,210; St. Louis, 777,881; Milwaukee, 792,335; Toledo, 1,282,487; Chicago, 6,078,560. There is a magic in these ciphers which to the practical American mind means more than any baptism of poetry and romance.

Since yesterday Chicago has gained another title to preëminence. Unequaled before in enterprise and good fortune, she is now unapproachable in calamity. Her name is insepmodern times. The burning of New-York in visitation, and elderly gentlemen in Wall-st. stoutly asserted yesterday that the Chicago fire was no greater. But the accounts of the time say that 648 houses were destroyed -a grave calamity of course, but trifling when compared with the 12,000 houses in ashes in what was Chicago. The great fire of London, which struck the world with horror and gave a not unworthy inspiration to the noble verse of Dryden, ravaged a track of 436 acres. But five square miles of blackened and smoking ruins are the ghastly credentials which Chicago offers in support of her claim to preëminence in disaster. When a tithe of the wealth of a community perishes, it seems that the very sources of existence are sapped. It is estimated that fully one-half of the value of Chicago has been annihilated by one day's de-

struction. It is one of those scenes where the wildest words are weak to describe the devastation. It is only by imagining New-York obliterated from Madison-square to the Battery that we can form some idea of the extent of the catastrophe. The fire broke out among the dry frame buildings of the South Division, and was fanned and driven by a south-west gale one of those fierce and unchecked tempests that blow over the lake and the prairie-it to the very heart of the city, over theaters, hotels, the courts and the churches, the enormous business-houses and the luxurious dwellings assumption of risks, and the bringing about that made the young city so beautiful and impressive, until, growing with what it fed on, and still scourged by the gale, it leaped the river and ravaged the rich and thickly-settled such legislation by the several States Northern suburb. Little of the city except its southern and western borders are left-the shell from which the kernel has been gnawed away.

-The ultimate result is not doubtful. Like

Moscow, like London, like New-York, like

Portland, the city will be built again. It has too much of life and elasticity to succumb even to a blow so terrible as this. It has its place in the economy of the nation and the world to fill, and cannot be spared. In the end it will But there is much of certainly recover. uncertainty and difficulty in the interval. The sudden withdrawal of this great and busy community from the sphere of commercial life will produce a widespread confusion and disturbance of values and relations. Chicago is a heavy creditor of New-York, and the whole North-West is the creditor of Chicago. At a time when money is not over-plentiful, there comes this sudden and unexpected demand for large sums to meet this fearful exigency. We hope the prudence and coolness which the emergency requires will not fail. There is no justification for a panic. There seemed some shock of the frightful intelligence, but the unite in devising the means to repair the damage of the fire. But in the meanwhile the immediate and pressing question is that of hunger and cold. One hundred thousand people are houseless and famishing. The cities of the West have spoken promptly and honorably, voting large supplies of money and food. New-York will doubtless to-day do its whole duty, in its organized and corporate meetings. But this is a case where every citizen has the privilege of making some offering to humanity. Let none neglect it. No greater calamity ever appealed to the hearts of men. Let New-York show herself the first of the cities of the nation in charity, as she

MAYOR HALL.

The Star, in defense of Mayor Hall's official approval of the monstrous bills of Ingersoll, Garvey, &c., says:

is first in power.

"Mayor Hall has done precisely what he thinks he should have done. For instance, a creditor presents a bill at the Controller's office. It is first checked and examined by the entry clerk; then it passes to the Auditor. who investigates it thoroughly-if satisfied, he stamps it. and indorses it with his name; it then goes to the Deputy Controller who directs a warrant to be made out in conformity to the amount indorsed by the Auditor; the warrant is then sent with the bill to the Controller for his signature, and then it is sent, and generally scores are taken at a time, to the Mayor for his signature. Now the Centroller is the Mayor's subordinate, charged with the very duty which Mr. Greeley says the Mayor should intrust to another subordinate, and it would b not only absurd but the extremity of folly, expense, and delay, were the Mayor to reinvestigate by other officers the bills and accounts already passed and certified to by fficials paid to perform that particular duty. Would n't it ! The warrant being laid, with others, on the Mayor's desk, receives, without question, his signature, and is returned to the Controller's office. There it is registered, and, when handed over to the creditor, is dated and

signed by the Register." Comments by The Tribune. We repeat the avowal of our conviction that Mayor Hall should resign or be removed on his own showing, whether guilty of embezzlement for his own profit or not. Bear in mind that this journal has from year to year insisted that the immense sums voted ostensibly to build, equip and furnish, the new Court-House, were in good part stolen-that they were voted in order to be stolen. Mayor Hall is a journalist, and of course reads the newspapers. He used to be a Republican, and has not yet broken himself of the habit of reading THE TRIBUNE. He knew, therefore, that we denounced these Court-House disbursements as fraudulent; he knows that we do not make such charges at random. Yet here come fresh bills upon bills, day after day, for plumbing, painting, plastering, carpeting, &c., after enough had been paid for these purposes to plaster, paint, plumb, and carpet Versailles or the Vatican thrice over. Yet Hall still went on approving the bills of Ingersoll, Garvey, &c., them. When it wanted fresh water, it bur- day after day, without sending one of his

could become of all this mountainous array of could he imagine his approval meant? Why did he suppose it was required? And how came he to appoint \$5,000,000 Ingersoll a Commissioner of the New Court-House last December? Ah, neighbor Star! Hall's case is past

MR. TILTON ON DIVORCE. We print herewith "Mr. Tilton's Views of Marriage and Divorce," as set forth by himself. We have repeatedly printed the same views (essentially) as set forth at full length by several eminent writers on his side, so that

we are very glad to find Mr. Tilton's statement short one.

Mr. Tilton's right to think as he does, we do not dispute: our right to regard his doctrine as eminently pernicious and detestable, he seems unwilling to concede. We feel that just such reasoning as his, instilled by libertines into the ears of their foredoomed victims, has filled and is now filling the earth with sin, misery, and moral ruin. Indeed, the libertine who beguiles an innocent girl into compliance with his wishes, and deserts her when his passions are sated and she about to become a mother, stands fully justified by Mr. Tilton's premises and deductions. For the seducer would say, "I have ceased to love, to honor, to cherish: therefore, my 'covenant 'is ipso facto ended,' and I am free to go where I will." If his doctrine is not Tilton's, ve are unable to discern the difference.

Mr. Tilton says the marriage covenant "is ipso facto ended whenever, instead of loving, they hate, and, instead of honoring, they despise," &c.

If Mr. Tilton has any form of marriage covenant in use among Christians which justifies his assertion, we challenge him to produce it. We never saw or read such; we are sure no such exists. On the contrary, all the marriage covenants within our knowledge bind the parties not to hate, despise, or loathe each other. If they do so, they break their vow; but this

by no means releases them from its obliga-

We insist that the men and women who believe in the Tiltonian marriage covenant shall act accordingly. Let them stand up before the world and say, "We take each other for husband and wife for so long as we shall continue to love each other supremely; but whenever this shall no longer be the case, then we proclaim and will hold ourselves at liberty to separate and take to ourselves new partners:" then we shall know exactly how to treat them. They will be precisely in the position of every libertine who has a mistress, and will be regarded and treated accordingly. Their assuming before the world an obligation to cling to each other "till death do part," and then insisting on regulating their lives by one totally different, we unutterably abhor. In fact, no person who holds with Mr. Tilton has any right to marry at all. He has no right to the honors of marriage while he repudiates its essential obligation. The union that Mr. Tilton believes in is not marriage at all, but something radically diverse from that. It is the marriage "a la jacque" of Parisian workmen and grisettes, which is expected to last a year, but often disappoints that expectation. Those who hold it superior to Christian marriage should prove their faith by giving it a distinctive name. Words are things, and Marriage is not what any one may choose to have it, but is defined by the dictionaries. If the Free-Lovers are not ashamed of their creed, let them prove it by giving a distinguishing name to their substitute for Marriage.

HOIST BY THEIR OWN PETARD. The last defender of the Tammany Ring may as well give up the case of the thieves. It was easy enough to charge that the Committee appointed at the Cooper Union mass meeting were misled and even partisan in their proceedings in ferreting out the so-called frauds on the City; but a between the sentences pronounced on military surance companies will be able to pay all committee of merchants and business men, swindlers and those in the civil departments. When this is done all can then invited by the very officials implicated in the Connolly, and Hall have had this Summer to pending charges to cooperate with a subcommittee of Aldermen and Supervisors, must receive respectful hearing and implicit confidence in their report. This Committee have spent several weeks in a patient examination into the accounts of the City, the management of municipal affairs, and the general condition of the finances of the County and City. Their labors have been hampered by the very men who, with an assumed air of injured innocence, besought their minute and to have forthwith supplied their place investigation. The City authorities have steadily refused to send for persons and papers, and the only potent influence which the Citizens' Committee have really had in the premises was the semi-official character which they borrowed from the reflected dignity of their association with the County and City authorities by special invitation. Notwithstanding these impediments, and in spite of the loose way in which records and accounts have been kept, the report of the Committee. printed in THE TRIBUNE to-day, presents an appalling revelation of fraud, corruption, and We cannot at this moment go into the re-

> volting particulars of this great crime; it is enough to say that the Mayor's Committee have conclusively established the fact that the men who have had charge of public affairs have deliberately and sedulously embraced every opportunity to steal the public funds. or to afford the amplest facilities for others to steal them. The City has not merely suffered from an extravagant waste of money, but from every variety of fraud that was possible under the management of the Mayor and Heads of Departments The ridiculous fraud of pretending to build a Court-House, and using that pretense as a sluice to draw a stream of cash from the Treasury, has been already exposed. In addition to this, we have now an exposure of villainies in other departments of the City Administration which fitly complement that monstrous story. For instance, it is pretended that the armories and drill-rooms occupied by the militia have cost, during the two years and eight months last past, the enormous sum of \$3,791,594 90. This money has nominally been paid out on this account, and it is claimed that only \$522,396 51 has been paid for rents, and \$3,221,865 62 for "repairs" to these armories and drill-rooms! The Committee, unable to secure the information which the power to send for persons and papers would bring them, have employed experts to examine these "repaired" armories with scrupulous exactness, and they find that the work actually done would be liberally paid for by allowing \$200,000, leaving more than \$3,000,000 to be accounted for. That this amount was deliberately stolen there can be no question. Who stole it ? Perhaps some suggestion of an answer may be found in the astounding revelation respecting the lumber bills of Schuyler & Co.

furnished to the City, and warrasts were carpets, chairs, chandeliers, &c., &c. What drawn in favor of the lumber merchants for \$463,089 27. There is a mistiness shout the transaction, Schuyler insisting that he only received about \$48,000 (though he refuses to show his books) and the city and bank account showing that the warrants for the firstnamed large amount were drawn and paid. But it is clear enough that about \$410,000 was paid out by the City on a fraudulent pretense. We do not know among whom this bit of plunder was divided; but it was paid by order of Wm. M., Tweed. And this is a fair sample of the multitudinous thefts committed on the

> Where the millions on millions of City funds have gone to, we may never clearly ascertain. The cash has been divided among many men, but it was raked out of the Treasury by the connivance of A. Oakey Hall, Richard B. Connolly, Wm. M. Tweed, James Watson, and Peter B. Sweeny. In some form or another, one or all of these men certified to the genuineness of the so-called claims against the City on which the stupendous frauds were committed. On their responsibility the money was disbursed; who had shares in the stolen cash we can only guess. Yet these men (except the deceased Watson), whose betrayal of great public trusts has amounted to a towering crime, are yet in office, and hold on to their place with brazen effrontery, and impudently ask that the people shall leave them alone still further. That these officials have not been driven forth with the scourgings of popular indignation is one of the marvels of the day. But, whether their stay in office be longer or shorter, their moral ruin is complete; and the examiners whom they have invited declare that their management of fiduciary trusts has been corrupt, wanton, and wickedly wasteful.

MR. WARREN'S REPORT TO THE CITIZENS COMMITTEE. At last the light begins to illumine the

yawning chasms and impenetrable jungles

to the verge of which the Tammany oli-

garchy has brought us. None but the abso-

lutely blind can now fail to see that Tweed

and his associates were rapidly hurling us along to ruin and destruction. The report of Mr. William E. Warren, with the table of appropriations and expenditures for the year 1871 which is appended to it, is an overwhelming testimony to the villainy of Tammany financial management. Said Mayor Hall in his message last June: "The operation of the Two Per Cent bill so far, in reducing expenses, in preventing schemes against the Treasury, and arresting through out every department that tendency to extravagance which is the peculiarity of the age, even in private life, has proved a perfect answer to the frenzied attacks that were made upon it." Before these words were written, the Board of Apportionment, of which Mayor Hall is a member, had appropriated for the expenses of the current year, independent of the immense amounts which the Legislature had authorized them to cover by the issue of bonds, a sum upwards of \$5,000,000 in excess of that to which they were limited by the Two Per Cent bill. This meeting of the Board of Apportionment was held on the the 15th of May. Only four months later, to wit, on the 14th of September, of the immeuse sum of \$28,529,100 67 set apart for such of the public expenses as must be provided for by taxation (even under the monstrous laws passed through the Legislature in sealed envelopes, to be opened only in the chamber of Gov. Hoffman), there remained unexpended, aside from the sums required to pay the State tax, the interest on bonds, and that portion of the old funded debt falling due this year (\$1,184,970 69), only \$2,869,082 43-a sum less than the unexpended balance from the year 1970 with which they started. This trifling sum was all that was left to pay the running expenses of the City and County Governments from the 14th of September to the 1st of January, 1872. After make good their loud professions of economy and retrenchment, and after starting out with \$5,000,000 more than they were entitled to, this \$2.869.082 43 was all that remained available to carry them through to the new year. The only way Mr. Connolly could have gotten through without issuing bonds totally unwarranted by law, would have been to convert the outstanding acceptances or Revenue bonds, into 30-year Consolidated Debt bonds, with at least \$12,000,000 of new acceptances or Revenue bonds. Had the voluminous reports of the Controller and Mayor, issued five months ago, satisfied the public and the Press, the deficiency would in all probability have called for the reissue of the entire \$23,000,000 (the legal limit), and the great trick of reducing taxation to \$23,000,000, while increasing expenses to \$60,000,000 or \$75,000,000. would have been carried out to perfection and to the unbounded delight of Mayor Hall, who is said to be merely a disinterested spectator of the exciting game which Messrs. Tweed & Co. are playing with the lives,

York. In the place of more extended comment today on the valuable report of Mr. Warren, we respectfully submit to our readers the following analysis of the unexpended balances; which we have compiled from the long table appended to his exposition of the financiering of the last two years: Total appropriations by Board of Ap-

liberties, and property of the citizens of New-

portionment for ordinary expenses of City and County in 1871........\$28,520,100 67 Add unexpended balances of previous years

Total expenditures to Sept. 14...... 18,830,470 30 Unexpended balance Sept. 14......\$13,102,177 95 Required during remainder of year for redemption of bonds, exclusive of City and County Revenue bonds \$1,184,970 69

Total......\$31,422,648 25

For payment of interest..... 3,406,523 98 For State tax..... 5,581,601 85 Total for interest, redemption of bonds, and State tax.....\$10,233,095 52 There remains for current expenses

from Sept. 14 to Dec. 81..... 2,869,082 43

Great as the natural wealth of West Virginia has long been estimated, it is only within a recent period that public attention has been fairly roused to anything like a fair appreciation of the vast and varied stores of minerals concealed beneath a soil covered with some of the noblest forests of the continent. Inexhaustible beds of coal and rich veins of iron ore underlie countless acres of the Valley of the Great Kanawha, a region which has been imperfectly opened up by the limited facilities for cheap transportation

been able to secure. Coal oil courses in hidden streams through many portions of this wonderful locality, and timber in infinite variety is found in the immediate vicinity. This great tract of country, the future home of a numerous and prosperous people, will soon be traversed by iron rails and manufacture of iron will multiply channels of trade and means of livelihood. In THE TRIBUNE to-day is published the first of a series of letters from Mr. Charles Nordhoff, a careful and picturesque writer, who has lately made a tour of observation through this highly interesting region. His letters will be found amply to repay perusal, and will contain just the information desired by those to whom West Virginia has heretofore been an unknown region. The incubus of Slavery removed, the natural resources and hidden wealth of the country are coming to the surface, and the keen eyes of capitalists and business men are now spying out the solid attractions of the State.

TEXAS.

It would be calamitous to mistake the meaning of the Texas election. That State has decided that her present legislators and rulers cost more than they come to. Just as this City will pronounce against the Tammany Ring, if her votes are fairly polled and counted, so Texas has decided that she chooses to be more frugally and uprightly governed in the future than in the immediate past. That is what the result of her election means, and others should be admonished by it.

This vote gives the Republicans of Texas the up-hill fight to make for their next Legislature and for next President. They may yet win if it can be clearly understood that they have turned over a new leaf, and that their embryo Tweeds and Connollys are to take a back-seat henceforth. In that case the Democrats are sure to help them by betraying, in the excitement and exultation incited by their triumph, how much of the old Rebel virus of negro-hate still poisons their blood. Should the Republicans refuse to heed the lesson and turn over a new leaf, they will be under foot or years.

> FOREIGN NEWS. GREAT BRITAIN.

THE NEWCASTLE STRIKE TO BE SETTLED BY ARBITRATION—NINE-HOUR MEETING IN LON-DON-HOME RULE DEMONSTRATION IN IRE-

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 9, 1871 It is proposed, should the conditions fixed apon for the settlement of the dispute between workmen and employers at Newcastle not be accepted by the latter, that the point or points objected to shall be submitted to arbitration, the decision of the arbitrators to be final. The announcement, therefore, that the engineers' strike was virtually at an end is substantially correct. The police of Newcastle threaten to initiate a strike for in-

A meeting, under the auspices of the Nine Hour League, was held in Trafalgar-square; to night. Mr. O fger presided, and made the principal address. About 2,000 persons were present. The proceedings were orderly, and at the close the crowd quietly dispersed. There was a great demonstration by the partisans of the "Home Rule" policy, at Drogheda, on Saturday night. Eight thousand men marched in procession. No disturbances are reported to have attended the affair.

It is proposed to erect a national memorial (the exact character of which is not stated) to the late Charles Dickens. The project originated at Portsmouth, Dickens's

FRANCE.

THE ELECTIONS FOR COUNCILS-GENERAL-NO DISTURBANCE-MINISTERIAL CHANGES. Paris, Monday, Oct. 9, 1871. Returns from elections for delegates to the

Conseils Generaux indicate that the Radicals have re-turned their candidates from the cities of Lyons, Toulouse, Marseilles, and Avignon. The Moderate Republi cans carry Rouen and Lille, and are ahead in the Northers departments, Seine Inforieure, Eure, Calvados, Manche, and Orne. The Conservatives carry the City of Toulon.
The Duc d'Aumale has been elected from Clernont, nd M. Larcy, the Minister of Public Works, from Nimes. M. Gambetta is defeated in the Department of Rot. Three candidates of the "Right," or Conservative

wing, have been defeated by the Republicans in the Department of the Cher. The Radicals have carried the Departments of the Rhône and Var, and probably all the industrial centers. MM. Picard and Forcade have been defeated. Gens. Faidherbe and Ducrot are elected. Two Imperadist candidates have been success ful in the Department of Aisne and one in the Depart The elections have passed off very quietly, no dis-

turbance being reported from any quarter. The vote is very light, many of the electors having abstalued from voting.

It is reported that M. Victor Lefranc succeeds the late M. Lambrecht, in the Ministry of the Interior, and that M. Picard will fill the position of Minister of Finance pro tem vacated by the transfer of M. Lefranc. The report of the appointment of M. Drouyn de Lhuys

as French Minister to Austria, is authoritatively denied M. de Lhuys has received no appointment from the Versaille sGovernment. SPAIN.

A NEW POLITICAL PARTY FORMED.

MADRID, Monday, Oct. 9, 1871. A joint meeting of leading Democrats and Progressists has been held here. Action was taken to ward the formation of a new party of the most advanced

ideas, which will exclude all Conservatives. Senor Sagasta and his partisans withdrew from the meeting.

ROUMANIA. THE RAILWAY BOND QUESTION NEARLY SETTLED BERLIN, Monday, Oct. 9, 1871. The Commissioners engaged in negotiating settlement of the Roumanian Railway bonds question

nave nearly agreed to a compromise, by which a guarantee of 5 per cent instead of 74 per cent is secured. GERMANY. TREATY NEGOTIATIONS STILL IN PROGRESS.

BERLIN, Monday, Oct. 9, 1871.

from Versailles for consultation regarding the Franco-German customs treaty. M. Pouyer Quester had an interview with Prince Bismarck to-day. THE NEW DOMINION. ANOTHER FENIAN SCARE.

The Government has recalled Herr von Arnim

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 9.-The Tenfraph and Express have special dispatches from O. wa stating that dispatches had been received there annuaring that 300 Fenians have started from Morris, and are marching on Fort Garry, under command of O'Donohu or O'Neill It is also said that the commandant of Port Garry has forwarded dispatches saying that he is quite prepared for any attack. It is generally thought here that the whole story is a canard.

THE CRISIS IN UTAIL.

NO SERIOUS TROUBLE ANTICIPATED BY THE

GOVERNMENT. WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 .- The official authorities here have no apprehension of any difficulties between the Mormons and the United States troops. Gen. Angua. low in Washington, has been consulted on the subject affairs in Utah. The troops will be transferred to another camp, and a change made in the command. Lieut.-Coly...
Morrow of the 13th Intentry succeeding Col. De Tree

briand.

STARTLING STORY OF MORMON PLANS.

From a Washington Dispusch to The Bullismons Sun.

Information has been received here indicating that the Mormons have considered a fearful plan of the fact that the Government for the course which has been pursued in Utah against polygamy by the Friends and the sun and the formal Judicial authorities. It is nothing less than an effort all Judicial authorities. It is nothing less than an effort no forment an Indian war from Arisona to the northern bounds of Dakots, to destroy the overland radironals and devastate the whole western fronter. Additional troops have been ordered to Utah, and as the Government is forewarned in time, any such scheme of warfare may be nipped in the inception. There does not appear to be any information that any aggressive most ments have been entered upon, nor that the Mormony ments have been entered upon, nor that the Mormony pear to be any information that any nor that the Morn ments have been entered upon, nor that the Morn are prepared to precipitate hostilities just now; but they have this plan in contemplation there seems to no doubt.